TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

Casino-Prince Nethussiem, S.P. M. Bally's Theatre-Heart and Hand, S.P. M. Grand Open House-Grence om Pon, S.P. M. Madison Square Theatre-The Esjah, 200 P. M. Nible's Garden-Excelsion, 4 P. M. People's Theatre-Check, 4 P. M. Nan Francisco Minstrels-2 P. M. Springer's Palace Minde Hall-Variety. 1 and 3 P. M. Star Jb. nter -Pinstein S Da Rimini. 5 P. M. Standard Theatre-The Very Buchen. 5 15 P. M. Theatre Comigne - Vallgen Guard Sail. Tand a P. M. Fung Pastor's Theatre - Vim. A P. M. I nion Aquare. The Aire. The Great Diverce Cass. I Wind or Thenire. The Toubins. \$17.36. Gib Av. Thenire. La Pipulous do Consides. \$P. M. Ed Av. Thenire. The block Pag. & P. M. 14th at. Thenire Ottelly a.P. M. 231 Mt. Thenire - A Primity Tip. a.P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Serious Questions.

The subjoined circular relates to subjects of extreme importance, and we trust that the answers which may be made to it will at the proper time be laid before the public:

DEAR SIR: At no time in its bistory has the eratic party needed more the cound and mature advice of its leaders. The coming national campaign is fraught with importance. Upon every side is being asked who shall mursha, the Democratic bosts and who shall murch with them to victory. Recognizing its vital interest and being desirous of obtaining the views of the leading Democrats throughout the Union, the Courier Journa asks your kind consideration of the following Who is your choice for Speaker of the next House of

Representatives? And why? Name the most available man for the Democratic Pres-

Electial nomination.
Suggest a tanif plank that the Democrats can win on to 1884. By answering any or all of these you will confer a favor upon yours very respectfully,

The Logistille Counter-Journal
Louistille, Aug. 22, 1883.

It is of much moment that the right man should be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives, as it is that the most available man should be selected as the Democratic candidate for President. It is likewise very desirable that the tariff plank and every other plank in the platform for 1884 shall be such that the Democrats can win; for if they are to be defeated again, why put forth any platform at all? The discussion of these things cannot be too extensive, too searching, or too candid.

For Speaker of the next House of Repre sentutives there are three prominent candidates, namely, Mr. Cox of New York, Mr. RANDALL of Pennsylvania, and Mr. John G. Cardisle of Kentucky. They are all competent and respectable men, experienced in legislation, old members of "... House. Any one of the three would make a good Speaker; and yet we earnestly advise that SAMUEL J. RANDALL be elected. And why? First, because he has been tried as Speaker, and has evinced his ability to conduct the business of the House with wisdom, promptness, and efflency, so that the work of legislation is carried forward intelligently and rapidly. No time is wasted under him. Secondly, we are for Mr. RANDALL because he means economy in the public expenditures, and reform in every department of the Government; and not only does he stand for these things, but the public know it, and they confide in him accordingly. If he is chosen Speaker, the people at large will understand that the Democratic party means economy and reform; and many of them will adhere to the Democracy for that reason. Thirdly, we are for Mr. RANDALL because he is opposed to all those improfer schemes which are prepared and pushed by the power known as the lobby. him be chosen Speaker, and there will in effect be no lobby a consummation most devoutly to be wished. And what better preparation for the election of a Democratic President in 1884 can there be than the removal of the lobby, the banishment of every corrupt project of legislation, and the reduction of the public expenditures

The selection of the Democratic candidate for President is less pressing than the nomthe election is more remote. A considerable number of gentlemen have been deemed worthy of the high distinction of leading the Democracy in 1881; and while we are far from thinking that they are all equally available or equally worthy of admiration and support, we will here give their names:

to a basis of economy and order?

THORSE F. Bayante Delaware. BEXTAMIN F. BUTLER, Massachusetts ROSWELL P. FLEWER, New York, Annay S. Hewett, New York, Actor G. Therman, Ohio, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Indiana. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, Indiana SARCEL J. PANDALL Pennsylvania.

We do not include Mr. TILDEN in this list. although he has been spoken of in connection with the Presidency twenty times where any other man is only spoken of once. Yet, as it is certain that he will refuse the nomination, we think proper to omit his name.

Among these ten men, our own preference not know any man in any party whose election would do more to bring back the Government to true democratic simplicity, and make it once more a government of the people and for the people. It would be a glorious thing to elect such a President as HOLMAN would make.

the suggestion of "a tariff plank that the world. Democrats can win on in 1884." This is a There are destrinaire politicians, no doubt, who would desire that the tariff plank should exactly express their own views, without regard to its bearing upon the success of the Democracy, Sucu persons, however, have no proper place in a party made up of men differing in their sentiments upon the tariff, yet all united to work for thoroughgoing and complete reform in the Government. Such reform is at present the mission of the Democratic party, and those who regard any other subject as paramount to this in importance are not in harmony with the body

of which they claim to be members. The recent history of the Democracy in relation to the taciff is peculiarly interesting. In the Convention of 1880 the following reso lution was adopted as the third plank of the national platform:

Home rule; bonest money, consisting of gold and sil ver, and paper convertible into cein on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and nation al, and a tariffic resence only."

In his excellent letter accepting the nomination, Gen. Hancock seemed to adopt this view of the matter. "The principles enunclated by the Convention," he said, "are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future." "Let us," he continued in another place, "encourage a generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our innguishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers, and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people."

This, however, did not fully express his opinions, and on Oct. 12, three months after | out that he was mistaken in regard to the

his letter of acceptance, when the defeat of the Democrats in Indiana had brought despondency and anxiety, and when the socalled business scare was exploited with energy by the Republicans, HANCOCK was led to define more precisely his posi-tion respecting the tariff. "I am too sound an American," he said in a letter to Gov. RANDOLPH of New Jersey, "to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the under-paid laber of Europe." "So far as we are concerned," he added, "all talk about free trade is folly." He was for a system which will be judicious, just, harmonlous, and incldentally protective as well as stable in its effects."

A recent authentic Democratic utterance upon the tariff is contained in the resolutions of the Kentucky Demogracy, adopted in their State Convention in May, 1883:

"That the Democracy of Kentucky, in Convention as sembled, reaffirm our unaltered confidence in and affection for the principles and policy embedded in the organic law of the Democratic party adopted at the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis in 1878, and ratified at Cincinnati in 1880."

Next we have the platform of the Ohio Democrats set up by them in their State Convention on June 21, 1883. Their tariff planks are as follows:

"We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessi ties of a Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, uncourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster

"The act of the Republican Congress reducing the tariff on wood while at the same time increasing it on woollen goods, sirenly highly protected, was iniquitous iegistation, discriminating in favor of monopoly and against the agricultural interests of the country, and ought not to have been carried, and we heartly approve the action of the Democratic members of the Ohio delegation in Congress in voting against that increase."

Those who are studying this subject will perhaps be obliged to us for refreshing their memory as to these points; and very possibly our condensed record may aid in suggesting to thoughtful statesmen a tariff plank on which the Democrats can win in 1884.

A Very Bad Error.

We are surprised to find a newspaper so intelligent as the Times declaring that the deaths in this city actually exceed the births by about thirty-nine per cent,, and manufacturing a theory to account for so startling a state of things. "During the year 1892, for example," it says, "there were 37,-951 deaths and only 27,321 births."

"This is a fact of great significance," remarks the Times. If it is a fact, it is even more than that. It is terrible, for it shows that New York is either the unhealthiest of civilized cities by far or that the race has suffered a portentous decline here. And the worst of it is that, according to the official statistics, this natural decrease, usually occurring only in times of war or pestilence, has been going on for many years in New Yerk. The number of deaths reported by the Health Department always exceeds the number of births recorded by it week by week and year by year. It has been so ever since vital statistics were officially gathered and presented in New York. Even France, whose birth rate is lower than that of any other country in Europe, shows a steady excess of births over deaths. Since 1863 the deaths have been ahead only in the years 1870 and 1871, when the war with Germany was raging.

But, happily, it is not a fact that more people die than are born in New York annually. There is rather a very considerable excess of births over deaths, but how much we can only estimate, for, as we have before explained, all vital statisticians are well aware that our birth records are so incomplete that they are worthless for the purposes of comparison, while our registry of deaths is exceptionally perfect.

According to our records the deaths exseeded the births last year, as the Times says, by 39 per cent. The State and national censuses, however, show that the newly born York exceed the number who die by a large ination of the Speaker, because the time of proportion. The actual excess is probably from one-quarter to one-third, instead of an actual decrease of 39 per cent. •

> The return of births in New York is pracloose enough in itself, is not enforced rigorously. Physicians frequently fail to report in full all of the births which occur under their care. The midwives, to their credit be it said, are much more punctilious in this regard. The great majority of them are Germans, who are in the habit of rendering strict obedience to the requirements of the Government, and most of the rest are French. But births sometimes occur with out the intervention of a physician or a midwife. The physicians, however, are the great offenders against accuracy in the birth records. They are very remiss about making the returns, and are not held up to their duty by the Health Department.

This is a very serious evil, and it ought to be remedied; but it will be long before the returns of births are as full as those of is strongly in favor of Mr. Holman. We do | deaths. No dead body can be buried here without a burial permit, and none can be carried out of the city without such a permit The consequence is that the Health Department gets a full report of all deaths and still births. That report is recognized by all vital statisticians to be as near completeness as it can possibly be, as one of the most per-In regard to the tariff the request is for | feet of the kind obtained by any city in the

The Times, therefore, has been comparing statesmanlike mode of putting the question. a notoriously untrustworthy record of births with a registry of deaths which is accepted as accurate by the best authorities.

We should add that the death rate among young children, children under five years, which is the general test of the healthful-York since 1807. That indicates that we are A great part of our female population, too, is as prolific as that of English, Irish, and German cities where the birth rate is highest. | ty-four members of the Assembly. The Times has fallen into a bad error.

The Case of Switzer.

There are two noteworthy features in the ace of FRANK SWIFZER, the cavalryman who claims that he was kidnapped on Canadian soil, where he had sought refuge after deserting from Fort Assiniboine, and was thence forcibly taken back to his company by a body of United States troops which had

crossed the boundary in pursuit of him. Should the facts be as reported by him, and as stated in the Canadian newspapers, a grave offence was committed by the troops in their chase of the deserter; and Switzen's residence in Ontario prior to his enlistment will only make the Dominion authorities more persistent in demanding his release. It is not to be assumed, however, that so gross a violation of international law occurred. The Ottawa Government is justified in seeking to ascertain the exact truth; but, while Switzer's story is that he and two comrades had reached a point thirty miles north of the boundary and eighteen from Fort Walsh when overhauled, it may turn

nationality of the ground on which he was apprehended.

The second point in SWITZER's case, the reason of his desertion, has no international bearing, but it has a national importance Among the causes of desertion on the frontier, probably one of the most potent is the practice of turning soldiers into laborers. When Switzer enlisted, he no doubt had visions of adventure and glory, with the prospect of periods of ease and comfort compensating for the hardships and perils of march and combat. But he soon found that instead of a sabre he was to wield a shovel, and that skill at the pistol was less called for than advoitness with the pickaxe. He had dreamed of storming Indian camps and earning his chevrons on the field of carnage; but his practical coldiering, he says, consisted of digging ditches and laying pipes at Fort Assiniboine.

There is no excuse for desertion in the irksomeness of the duty required. The soldier has undertaken to obey orders; and bitter as may be his disappointment in finding himself a drudge instead of a hero, he should manfully bear it until his term of enlistment is over. But, independently of the wrong done by false representations to young and ardent recruits, the Government must lose about as much as it gains by having its digging done by soldiers instead of by laborers hired for that purpose. According to the last report of the Adjutant-General, the army lost in one year by desertion the almost incredible number of 3,721 enlisted men. As in the aggregate force of 25,000 are juciuded all those who are on pleasant de tached service, or in agreeable city garrisons, and who have few desertions among them, it is clear that each year at least one manin every six on the frontier deserts. The clothing, the outfit, the pay, and the cost of transporting the recruit to the West are then lost, and a cavalryman's horse and equipments often go with him. The expense of pursuit and the demoralization caused by so many successful escapes are also great; and to these evils must be added the infrequency of reculistments, by which the experience and

efficiency of veterans are so often lost. The first mistake in the Government's policy is that of building by the labor of soldiers an enormous number of forts from year to year, which are outgrown by the march of settlements, and thus rendered superfluous, almost as fast as completed. The second fault is in not practically recognizing that soldiers who are forced to constantly toil at the same kind of work as civilians will be tempted to make a break for liberty and civillans' wages.

The Republican Outlook.

Mr. MATTHEW HALE of Albany, a Half Breed Republican of some prominence, has lately favored the world with his views upon the political situation. He does not seem to be confident of the success of his party. "I have great hopes," he says, "that we will carry Ohio and Massachusetts, and with them regained to the Republican ranks, the tide is turned for the Presidential campaign

It is a sad confession of weakness when a party's hopes are limited to regaining control of States which were long Republican, and in which it should be strong if it has any strength left. The Democrats do not need Ohio or Massachusetts. The vote of these States would make a Democratic victory more impressive, but victory is possible without it. The Republicans need every vote they can get. They are ruined if they lose either State. And what State can they rely on when Massachusetts and Ohio, once the strongholds of Republicanism, are doubtful?

If his party succeeds in regaining Ohio and

Massachusetts, Mr. Hale thinks that "the Republican outlook for 1884 is good." Well. what is it good for in New York, Indiana, and Connecticut? In New York, according to Mr. Hale, the Democratic majority this fall will be very much less than it was last fall. The reduced majority will, we suppose, be the result of Republican harmony. But if Mr. HALE is a specimen Half Breed, the harannually added to the population of New | mony will have to be sought for among the Stalwarts. Mr. Hall doesn't trust these such lesson as they did last year, if similar trickery is practised," he warns them. Evidently the Stalwarts will have to obey the ically voluntary. The law on the subject, orders of the Half Breeds, or the latter will smash the party again. This is a very pleasant frame of mind, and will be found very conducive to harmony. Still, the fall election in this State would be much more interesting if the Republicans could produce a little harmony. Such an immense majority as that of last year is not in all respects desirable.

Mr. HALE thinks that President Authur's appointments have not all been judiclous." The Stalwarts have to use stronger language than that in speaking of some of the appointments made by HAYES and GARFIELD. President ARTHUR has displeased the Half Breeds by appointing men, as Mr. HALE says, "whose sole qualifications consisted in the fact that they were Stalwarts." What he ought to have done, of course, was to appoint men whose sole qualifications consisted in the fact that they were Half Breeds. Every Half Breed appointment enrages the Stalwarts, every Stalwart appointment enrages the Half Breeds, and there are not offices enough to go around. The two factions are as harmonious as Kilkenny cats.

The poor old party begins to admit that it it is in a bad way. It feels itself unable to recover from its collapse last year. Its days are numbered. It ought to go!

The City Election.

The election in this city this fall will be of more than ordinary importance to our In accordance with the recent amendment to the Constitution, two Justices of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for this judicial department. Two Judges of the ness of a city, has been declining in New City Court, long known as the Marine Court, are to be elected. A new Register, one of the all the time gaining on death by saving life. best paid officers in the city, is to be chosen. Twenty-four Aldermen are to be elected, and seven State Senators and twen-

It is the duty of the voters to see to it that their respective parties put good men in nomination for these offices. To secure this object they should go to the root of the matter, and be careful that worthy delegates are sent to the nominating conventions which select the candidates.

The crystallization of European powers around opposing centres of political action is still going on. In military and naval strength, hower, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Montenegro, Greece, and Bulgaria would hardly form an offset to Germany, Austria, Italy, and Roumania, even should the latter fail to secure Spain and Portugal. Both the Russian and the serman league seem content thus far to leave England and France outside.

Now, again, the Irish Leaguers are holding in Ireland great popular demonstrations with which there is no interference by the British Government. On Sunday last thirty thousand Leaguers from the regions around Waterford stood together in that old Munster city enjoying the speeches, the music, and the decorations. The language of the orators was not such as comes from men who are in any way afraid. The Land act was denounced.

and resolutions demanding a separate Parliament for Ireland were passed. It is evident that the British authorities put no restraint of any kind upon the meeting or its promoters.

It was the Spanish question that lately disturbed Europe; it was the Franco-German question; it was the Anglo-Franco-Tonquin question: but now there appears to be danger in the Russo-Bulgarian question. Russian agents are working up revolutionary projects in Bulgaria; Russian officers are crossing the rontier on the way to Bulgaria: Russia is trying to place a tool of the Czar on the Bulgarian throne: Russian troops are concentrating north of the Pruth; the relations between Russia and Germany are chilly; and there is fear that the whole Eastern question is about to be reopened. Yet, amid these many grounds of alarm, it is interesting to recall the fact that they can all be removed in an hour by two men. and that these two men will face each other when the Czar of Russia embraces the Emperor of Germany.

There is suggestiveness in the declaration of the syndicate whose members have just ought all the land around the Great Shoshone Falls of Snake River in Idaho that they will build a hotel, put a steamer on the river, and make the place the Niagara of the West." The Shoshone cataract, of course, could not alone make the Niegara of the West; but a mammoth notel and a steamer will supply the deficiency. The syndicate must not forget, however, an array of modest backmen and of booths for selling moccasins, tropical shells, and Japanese trays, if it really intends to duplicate the glories

Dynamite, which has forced its way into politics, may be about to play a part, also, in the church militant. On Saturday night the enemies of the Pi'grim Band, a new religious organization in the Illinois town of Erwin blew up its freshly completed temple with giant powder. Chapel, priests' sanctuaries, and healing rooms were shattered to fragments, and it may have been accident only that caused the explosion to come off while the ecupants were momentarily absent. It has been charged that the Pilgrim Band is polygamous and licentious; but those who hold this opinion derive no right thereby to blow up the hated building without process of law. Glant powder will destroy alike the just and the unjust; and when once introduced for the clearance of obnoxious religionists, it might prove a hard agent to control.

Autumn brings the gradual rallying of the ival operatic forces to their respective camps, under the command of Col. Mapleson and Admiral Apper. Whether the ensuing campaign is to be war to the knife or a sham battle will be clearer hereafter. Mr. CHARLES MAPLESON. who has been among the earliest to arrive on the field, must be far from repeating Mercutio's imprecation, "A plague o' both your houses!" If filial affection causes him to wish success to the old Fourteenth street enterprise, marital affection may make him look without disfavor on the new undertaking, to whose promotion the best efforts of his wife. Mme. CAVALLAZZI. are enlisted. He will, therefore, at least be able to understand the attitude of those New Yorkers who intend to give aid and comfort to both

Mr. GILBERT, of the London firm of GIL-BERT and SULLIVAN, seems to be more of a business man than a gallant, as he has refused to allow Miss Many Anderson to appear in his 'Pygmalion and Galatea" in England. He thus revenges himself for her performance of it in this country, from which he derived no profit. But surely the paying American patronage of "Patience" and of "Iolanthe might console Mr. GILBERT for the absence of an international copyright law.

Yesterday another Pension Office clerk was recommended for dismissal by the Commissioner. His offence was the one for which some of his fellow clerks had already been discharged, namely, informing a confederate outside the office in regard to claims that were about to be granted, in order that this confederate might secure a fee from the applicant by pledging in return for it an early and successful settlement of his case. How many pension ers during the last ten or twenty years have been defrauded by this mean swindling?

There are indications that the horse show will be a success. Although it does not open until the 22d of October, the managers have already received a number of entries. They expect to make a special feature of horses in daily use, and will offer special prizes for the horses of express companies, brewers, draymen, the Fire Department, and the mounted police. This will serve an excellent purpose: it will make people familiar with the best quality of horses in daily use, and teach them to purchase with discrimination.

Numerous instances of systematic pilfering by trusted employees, either public or private, have come to light of late. The modes often employed to conceal the thefts have displayed an amount of ingenuity that, if righteously employed, would have assured increased earnings, instead of shame and imprisonment A case that was made known yesterday by the arraignment of the offending employee, upon three indictments contains some unusual fea-The prisoner, a bookkeeper, was the trusted and confidential employee of a brewing firm for eight years. He began, as it is alleged. to pilfer within two weeks after he got his place, and continued to appropriate a fixed amount per week until the total was many thousands. All the while he cleverly concented his alleged wrongdoings, and appeared to serve his employers so faithfully that they had full confidence in him, and increased his salary.

Baltimore reopened this week the six-day walking season by a contest in which the veteran rounders Hazael, Harr, Vint, Noremad, and Panchot were among the entries. There is a fascination, apparently, in these pedestrian strains, for although those who come out of them limp, worn, and broken in body, spirit, and purse sometimes say that they will never be found again on the track, they usually turn up within six months, restless for another trial. PANCHOT, for example, has sometimes onnounced his withdrawal in favor of younger men, but the ex-postman still lingers on the pedestrian stage: while Rowell, who was thought to have abandoned it, is now said to be contemplating new matches here. FITZGERALD is conspicuous by his absence from Baltimore but this is not to be wondered at, as he he lately become a City Father of Long Island City, thereby Illustrating the fact that as we can sometimes find Congressmen among boxers, so we can find Aldermen among pedestrians.

For Holman for President. From the West Plains Journal.

What man etands before the country with as clean a record and as pronounced hostility to peculation and fraud as William S. Holman of Indiana? What Democrat is there, from Maine to California, that could as thoroughly units the Democratic party ! What man that would draw so largely to his support from the honest masses of the Republican party! When that better man is pointed out, whoever he may be, or from whatever section, he will be the choice of this paper, but until then we pin to the Great Objector-the long tried sentinel that has stood so manfully between public robbers and the Treasury of the people.

Gen. Grant's Views. From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- A correspondent with the Northern Pacific excursion, writing of Gen. Grant, says: "Gen. Grant has come entirely out of his shell on this trip, and expresses his opinion with the most perfect freedom about every thing and everybody. He seems to have a tender spot for Conkling, hates Bayard toor than any other Democrat, and has rather a content for the dalliance of Arthur with the Virginia repudiatand other political freebooters in the South, which he considers is done with the view of securing an Arthur

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Whickey Interest Takes Part in the

Election-Its Candidates. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Kelfer is to receive the compliment of the Republican votes for Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the whiskey question is to play an important part in the election of Speaker, it may be thought there is a chance for Kelter. If there is a member of the new Congress who can show a better title to the support of the whiskey interest than Keifer, he must have done extraor dinary service. As Speaker, Keifer was bound hand and foot to whiskey. Whenever a whiskey advocate wished to obtain the floor, all he had to de was to say it to Keifer. It was equal ly easy to arrange for him to be deaf and blind whenever an opponent to whiskey wished

to obtain the floor. On the Sunday of the adjournment, when Proctor Knott headed the last preconcerted movement to pass the bill by asking for a suspension of the rules, Kelfer recognized him endily among the wilderness of heads, and heard him above the rear of voices. The understanding was that Keifer should do the business by overriding roughshod everything and everybody with his rolings. But John White called out: "Not on Sunday! Stop!" Keifer heard him, and stopped, and the scheme collapsed. There is no question how well Keiler earned the support of whiskey.

Representative White, whose opposition to the Whiskey bill drew upon him much attention and brought to him commendation from all parts of the country, and specially from persons of distinction and influence in and out of politics, had warm supporters on the floor in many of the best men on both sides of the House, among whom was ex-Speaker Randali. As the champion of whiskey, it is safe to say that Keifer will not have the support of Mr. White for Speaker.

It is perfectly well understood that the promoters of the Whiskey bill intend to attempt to organize the House, and will make a special effort to carry their tactics into the election of Speaker, be he Republican or Democrat.

It is entirely natural Keifer should prick his ears. He has carned any reward that whiskey is capable of giving him. It is quite as certain that the whiskey interest will oppose Mr. Randall. Whiskey is consistent in this.

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Some months ago THE SUN gave an acount of a movement-then begun in England -called "the collective investigation of discase." The immediate object of this movement is to collect the actual facts of disease by means of printed questions addressed to physicians, asking for their experience with the particular malady which may at the time be under investigation. Its ultimate object is to so arrange and direct this mass of information that such principles as may be justly deduced from it will be within the reach of every mem ber of the profession.

In the first volume of the "Collective Investigation Record," lately published, under the inquiry relating to neute pneumonia, it is found that of 186 cases of that affection among temperate patients 18.4 per cent, died, while out

He has travelled for away And the health he boasts to-day

Proves how good a thing it is for such a President to play. Where is now his Cabinet? Mostly on the junket yet, And about their business fed of them

Let him keep his conscience clear Toward the closing of the year.

And a House that's Democratic he will never need to fear.

appear to fret.

He had better leave alone

Artful Brigadier Mahone, Nor try to reap the crop which he and such as he have sown. Better put the thieves to rout, Better turn the rascals out Than gain a point winese value any honest men may doubt.

Than partnership with rogues to win

With a broken party's frown.

COLLECTORS WITH QUEER TASTES.

DOWN THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Knives, Canes, Instruments of Torture, and Other Hobbies. "It is commonly supposed," said a dealer in uriosities, "that people collect things because they take a fancy to them. I haven't found this to be generally the case. Even where the objects collected are really beautiful, the ordinary collector only values them in proportion to their importance as a part of his collection. "I noticed a print collector at a sale some three years ago examining a rough-looking little etching by Berghem. 'I am going \$200 on that,' said he. I showed him how, for less than a quarter of that sum, he could get a very peautiful impression of Raphael's Fornarins, which I knew he did not have. It was really one of the finest of the old plates. 'Yes,' said the collector, 'but I have other Raphaels. The reason I want the Berghem is that it fills a gap." When this man became reduced in circumstances last winter, and had to sell most of his

collection, he retained but five prints, not one

of which was beautiful, but all were rare.

"But there are collectors of a different sortmen with fantastic and sometimes morbid tastes—of whom comparatively little is known. Their peculiar hobby generally starts up in some accidental way and grows into so strong a habit as to become a passion, or even a mild form of mania. They are much more interesting people than the ordinary men with hobbies.

I have met some very queer collectors. One oid fellow used to call on me regularly once a month to see it I had added any further varieties of knives to my stock. He was ariginally attracted to my store by a curious little wooden-handled kulfe in my window, which purported to have been made out of a tempenny nail by an African boy. It seems that a missionary had discovered the little chaip pounding the nail into shape with a stone, and the good man told a nice story about it as being a remarkable instance of the power of civilization. I was grieved to learn that he had soid several of these articles to other dealers, and had helped their sale in one instance hy telling how the boy had half killed an Ethiopian chlef with the article. I fear the ostimable missionary manufactured the things in his back yard, for the handles looked remarkably like split clothes pins. This collector aid not generally examine too closely into such little discrerancies, however, and he certainly had flye or six hundred of the most curious-looking tools I ever saw. A most horrible instrament, for which he had a great affection, consisted of a long, thick, linely pointed blade, hollowed out so as to contain two other budes worked with springs. It was so arranged that when a man was stabled with ing people than the ordinary men with hobbies

ed blade, hollowed out so as to contain two other blades worked with springs. It was so arranged that when a man was stabled with the knife the interior blades would fly outward, and the assassin, by pulling on the handles, would thus be able to cut his enemy terribly.

"He showed me an innocent-booking umbrella, from the end of which a short barbed blade would fly out and become inserted in a man's clothing. The object was not to kill an enemy, but to embarrass his movements by opening the umbrella wide after inserting the barb. This device was said to have saved the life of a celebrated Quaker coffee merchant. A long dirk knife of Belgian make was arranged with a sort of bellows in its handle for the purpose of throwing pepper into the eyes of the victim before striking him. He showed me also a curious Spanish dirk, which had a half rounded blade, and looked like a sort of going with very snarp sides and a fine point. The idea was to turn it in a wound and lake out, as the morpristor remarked with a grin smile, pieces as big as a Bologna sausage at every clip. In spite of his fondness for deadiy weapons this collector was a very mild-mannered man. He had knives of pence as well as of war, and said his hobby started with a set of very oil Italian carving tools which had been given to him by a dying model maker whom he had assisted.

"By the way, he had a weapon which I believe

In the first volume of the "Collective lawst gation Record," lately sublished, under the in quiry relating to neute presented, which against that of 150 cases of that affection among terms, the combod. It further appears that of 171 counts are the presented of 171 counts and the control of 21 thermierate patients on large and the control of 21 the micrato patients on large and the control of 21 counts and the control of 21 counts are the control of 21 counts and the control of 22 counts and the counts and the control of 22 counts and the c

Honoring the Father of Photography. From the London Times.

Prom the London Times.

Paris Aug. 26.—The bust of Daguerre, subscribed for hy photographers all over the world, was unveiled today at formelles (semesel (isc)), where an inscription marks the house where he was hort in 1757. The grand-neithews of Nepez, by way of protest against its monopoly of houses, has published the agreement helween Nieme and Daguerre. This document establishes a partinerable for concerning in perfecting the and discovery, invented by M. Nieme, and improved by M. Daguerre. Nieme schages to recade to because the series and transfer to terminate in principle of his discovery, under the picture of the discovery moder the picture of the houses of the content of the results. In order to accelerate and committee the presentes and experiments for perfecting and unincomplished the presentes and experiments for perfecting and unincomplished the discovery.

Victor Hugo's Method of Writing. From the London World.

Victor Hugo has not relaxed any of his tasks duce his arrival at Vileneuve; and although he decides the greater part of his day longly duy the headles of the locality. He have ready worse from the A. M. daily in A. M. daily and the decides of the locality has been supposed from the headles of the locality with the headles of the locality with the headless of the locality with the locality

SUNBEAMS.

-The Crown Prince of Servia has entered

e army as a private.
—Prof. Schilling took his own daughter as model for the great statue of Germania, to be unveiled next month by the Emperor.

-The Galveston Neice save that the American newspaper reporter represents the intelli-gence, progress, and poverty of the country. -A steam fire engine company went from Mislintown, Pa., to Lewistown by rail at their own ex-

pense to extinguish a fire, and were compelled to pay toll on crossing the bridge.

—Since the opening of the line from Baku to the Black Sea, petroleum has become so cheap that i is to be used as fuel for the British fleet. Its heating

power is estimated as thrice that of the best coal -Within a few minutes after rendering their vertice the Frank James fore paid their board bills and vanished. Their sympathizers disappeared with them, and the inhabitants of Gallatin, Mo., became an

-When the late Lord Lonsdale died it was asserted that his brother and heir succeeded to an estate so involved that he would not for years he able to occupy his ancestral home, but he is already there with a large establishment. -The Times of India complains that the

indiguation meeting.

tabooing of umbrellas to soldiers by certain officers of the modern school, who hold that "the men may be inured to the sun," is filling the hospitals. Umbreilas were deemed effeminate in England, too, when Jonas Hanway first introduced them. -Miss Henderson went to Pierre, Dakota.

o be married to J. D. Scott; but Scott died before the time set. At the funeral Miss Henderson told her sym pathizing friends that Scott was the fourth man to whom the had been engaged, and that all had died before the time fixed for the nuptials. -The Texas cotton buyers' and farmers' differences have been settled. Cotton is to be weighed

at the compress by the public weighers, in conjunction with a weigher selected by the press and approved by a majority of the buyers. If a dispute arress, then a disinterested person shall be called in, and his decision shall be final. -Perhaps the handsomest book that has issued from an English press in recent years is the "Life of Don John of Austria," on which the late Sir W. Stir-ling Maxwell, second husband of Mrs. Norton, spared no labor of research, and his representatives have spared

no expense. It appears in two folio volumes, in an edi-tion of only 115 copies, at the price of 25 guiness. -Belgium is the only country in Europe which, like the United States of America, is absolutely without a consorship. A clause in the Belgian Constitu tion of 1830 declares not only that the consorable is abolished, but that it can "never be reestablished." Books and plays which could not pass the ceneorship in France may be brought out in Belgium; and a comedy by M. Delair now about to be produced in Brussels had seen confemned and rejected by the theatrical censor

-It is said that the Prince of Montenegro who some time ago closed all the cafes and drinking shops in his dominion, regarding them as schools a effectionacy, extravagance, and corruption, and abolished all titles, so that while formerly every other man i Montenegro was an "Excellency," now even the Mil isters have to be content with plain "Mr.," has recently issued an interdict against all "luxur ous wearing as parel," including cravats, gloves, walking sticks, para sols, and underellas

-The little village of Cormeilles-en-Paris. so well known to every boatman on the Seine is the birthplace of Daguerre, the father of photography Daguerre's memory has hitherto been honored only by an inscription on the house where he was been. Quite recently a subscription was opened for creeting a monument to his memory. Small sums were collected from all parts of Europe and America, and a bronze burt of Daguerre has been unveiled. Daguerre was born in 1767 and lived at Cormellies until he was 12 years old. He left no family.

-The Council of Public Health for the Department of the Sene has adopted a report presented by M. Bronardel against the institution of cremation in times of epidemics. M. Bronardel alleges that the adoption of this means of disposing of the dead would be fraught with danger to the interests of justice, especially during an outbreak of cholers. The Council afterward nominated a commission intrusted to inquire whether it would not be advisable as an experiment to permit the cremation of bodies which have been used for an-

-The sensational story about the discovery of the diamonds stolen from Lady Trevor, in England, on the neck of one of London's most fashio presents of jewelry live in awe lest it should suddenly be discovered that they are innocent receivers of stole goods. Is many cases Lady Trevor received collec-tions of brilliants from her friends with a request that she would set the minds of their fair owners at ease by seeing whether she could identify any of the gems as

Superintendent Toucey's private car is most ready to be run on the New York Central Railroad. It has no exterior decoration, being merely nu hered "247." The first compartment, which is intended for writing and reading, has a deak and hanging shelves. Opening out of it is the washroom. In the next room, the Superintembent's bedroom, a large fied can be piaced. In the middle of the car is a large washro o be supplied from a four-gallon tank concealed overhead. The next room is the kitchen, with a range in t At the rear of the car is a sleeping room, in which four

-The "thirty millions, mostly fools," are growing excited over the beauty competition in England, and are paving in their money for the privilege to vote. The idea, the London Globe says, was taken from our New York fairs. There never was a more ridiculous rivalry, but Trinculo's comment on the Englishi faculty for interesting himself in absurdities hol good to day as when the supreme Saxon said it. By last secounts Mrs. Langtry was again in front, with 233 votes. The American star, as she is styled. Miss Lillian Euswho recently came into the running, makes rather a forture figure, footing up only 14 votes.

-Sitting Bull, who has lung disease and fears that he may not live long, said to a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican: "I don't know how to speak to the white people. We were once enemies, but now are friends. I was not in the fight with Custer, being in my camp over the hill; but I commanded the tribe with my chiefs. I do not know who killed Custer, nor do any of my braves, because we knew that he wore long bair. We afterward learned of his death, and that a few days before the battle he cut off his hair. One of my men got his buckskin coat, but the brave has since dird and been buried in it. This is all I know about the battle."

... The statistical bulletin of the German empire reports that the number of persons who culti-vated the tobacco plant in Germany was 215,249, and that the area under cultivation was about 55,000 acres. showing a decrease of 20,000 planters and 13,000 acres on the year 1881. The largest area of land under tobacco cultivation last year was in the grand duchy of Baden (17,000 acres), and then came Prussia (8,200 acres). Ba varia (S.YO nerss), Alsace-Lorraine (7.50 nerss), and Hesse-Darmetad; (2.90 nerss). The total weight of the tobacco cop when dried was 38,850 tons, as compared with of 315 tons in 1881, and of this quantity 11,070 tons came from the grand duchy of Baten, 9,884 from Prussia 8 183 from Havaria, 6,074 from Aleace-Lorraine, and 1,120 from Hesse.

-European statisticians are gradually reducing their estimates of the population of China it used to be put at over four hundred unifiers. Belon and Wagner reduce their estimates for China and Corea from 434 5 0,000 to 379,500,000 Peterson reduces his estimate by seventy-five inflitons, making the present total three hundred and fifty millions. Dr. Happer, missignary, believes this can safely be reduced another fifty millions. Mr. Hippisley, acting Commissioner of Cus-tonis, thinks two hundred and afty millions more nearly consections two numbered and nity millions more nearly contract than three hundred and fifty millions. The losses by the Taeping and Mohammedan rebellions, and by the familie and pestilence which sweet the provinces of Chill, Shantang, Shansi, Shensi and Honan, are varionsiy estimated at from sixty-one to eighty-one millions.

-In his report on the trade and commerce of Venice, Vice-Consul de Zuccato gives many particu-lars illustrating the remarkable revival in that city of the art industries for which Venice was so renown other times. The most noteworthy are glass manufac-tures, messics, colored enamis, pottery, artistic cast-ings, furniture, luce, and the energing of ancient brocalles and damasks, recaining the giorious days of the republic when the Venetian fooms produced magnificent stuffs, embroid red with gold, siver, or allk, which the Doges sent as gifts to foreign potentates. The art, which was entirely lost, was rediscovered in 1857, and is now recovering some of its ancient splendor. Bead making alone, which, in spite of all efforts to manufac-ture this article elsewhere, has always, been the special privilege of the Venetians, gives at this time in Venice employment to about 15,000 persons.

There has been a remarkable diminution in the population of Germany of inte, the pointer having fallen between Sept. 1, 1889, and June 6, 1984, from 45.234.001 to 45.213.367. This decrease, however, is spread over the country in an unequal manner, there being in some parts of Frustia, such as Westphalia, Brandenburgh, and Berlin, a slight increase to the amount of 8,749 inhabitants, while on the other hand. Posen has lost 37,789, East Prussia 31,317, and Pomeranta 22,242. Bataria, which in 1884 possessed 5,234,773 people has non-less 23,186; Wartemberg has lost 14,772 out of 14,177, 113, and the grand duely of Buden 14, 107, out of 1,570,234. The singilion of Saxons has been to the out of 1 are, with The angulous of Saxony has been more fortunate, and has received an accession of 42,017 to a population in 1880 of 2,072,803. Aleace-Lorraine has suffered a heavy loss in proportion to its numbers, there having been in aighteen months a decrease of 27,090 out of its 1,366,670 inhabitants in 1880.